

## ADVERTISEMENT

# Continuing The Special Furniture Occasion

at the  
New York Galleries



It is significant that the Furniture offered during this Special Occasion is of the character which rarely is obtainable at any concession in price—

Significant of the extraordinary opportunity now presented to discriminating purchasers by this interesting establishment devoted exclusively to furniture—where one may select the furnishing for an entire room, or merely an occasional piece, with the assurance of having obtained the finest cabinet work produced, and the satisfaction of having effected considerable economy in its purchase.

In addition to all incomplete groups (from which but a single piece, in most instances, is missing), substantial concessions in prices affect many designs which must relinquish their place in this noteworthy collection to the newer productions of our cabinet shops. Among these are many complete suites for the Dining Room and Chamber, as well as a great diversity of charming occasional pieces for both formal and informal rooms.

The entire ensemble is representative of every notable epoch in mobiliary history, from the Italian Renaissance to the late Georgian era. All of this Furniture is from regular stock, most of the designs being exclusive to the New York Galleries and nowhere else retailed. When desired, deliveries will be deferred at the convenience of purchasers.

An idea of the charming character of the Furniture may be gained from de luxe prints of well-appointed rooms, which will be sent gratis upon request.

**New York Galleries**  
Grand Rapids Furniture Company  
34-36 West 32nd Street  
New York City

effect an abandonment of the methods of submarine warfare which it was then employing, and to which it now purposes again to resort.

I have, therefore, directed the Secretary of State to announce to His Excellency, the German Ambassador, that all diplomatic relations between the United States and the German Empire are severed and that the American Ambassador at Berlin will immediately be withdrawn; and, in accordance with this decision, to hand to His Excellency his passports.

Notwithstanding this unexpected action of the German government, this sudden and deeply deplorable renunciation of its assurances, given this government at one of the most critical moments of tension in the relations of the two governments, I refuse to believe that it is the intention of the German authorities to do, in fact, what they have warned us they will feel at liberty to do.

I cannot bring myself to believe that they will indeed pay no regard to the ancient friendship between their people and our own, or to the solemn obligations which have been exchanged between them, and destroy American ships and take the lives of American citizens in the wilful prosecution of the ruthless naval programme they have announced their intention to adopt. Only actual overt acts on their part can make me believe it even now.

## Will Use Any Means Necessary

If this inveterate confidence on my part in the sobriety and prudent foresight of their purpose should unhappily prove unfounded; if American ships and American lives should, in fact, be sacrificed by their naval commanders in heedless contravention of the just and reasonable understandings of international law and the obvious dictates of humanity, I shall take the liberty of coming again before the Congress to ask that authority be given me to use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. I can do nothing less. I take it for granted that all neutral governments will take the same course.

We do not desire any hostile conflict with the Imperial German government. We are the sincere friends of the German people, and earnestly desire to remain at peace with the government which speaks for them. We shall not believe that they are hostile to us unless and until we are obliged to believe it; and we purpose nothing more than the reasonable defence of our people. We wish to serve no selfish ends. We seek merely to stand true alike in thought and in action to the immortal principles of our people which I have sought to express in my address to the Senate only two weeks ago—seek merely to vindicate our right to liberty and justice and an unmoiled life.

These are the bases of peace, not war. God grant that we may not be challenged to defend them by acts of wilful injustice on the part of the government of Germany!

## Note Sent to Bernstorff Formally Dismissing Him

Washington, Feb. 3.—The note handed to Count von Bernstorff with his passports, conveying a formal notification that the United States had severed diplomatic relations, conforms closely in substance to President Wilson's address to Congress.

Signed by Secretary Lansing, and addressed to the ambassador, the communication reviews tersely the diplomatic correspondence between the two governments since the sinking of the Sussex, using the same quotations that were embodied by the President in his address. It then announces bluntly that "all diplomatic relations between the United States and the German Empire are severed," that Ambassador Gerard will come home and that Count von Bernstorff's passports have been made ready.

## Quotes Previous Notes

The note begins as follows: "The Secretary of State to the German Ambassador, Berlin, Germany, Department of State, February 3, 1917. 'Excellency: In acknowledging the note with accompanying memoranda, which you delivered into my hands on the afternoon of January 31, and which announced the purpose of your government as to the future conduct of submarine warfare, I would direct your attention to the following statements appearing in the correspondence which has passed between the government of the United States and the Imperial German government in regard to submarine warfare.'

"Then follow the quotations used by the President in addressing Congress, concluding with that from a memorandum accompanying the German note of January 31, giving notice of unrestricted naval warfare. 'In view of this declaration,' concludes the note handed the ambassador, 'which withdraws suddenly and without prior intimation the solemn assurance given in the Imperial German note of May 4, 1916, this government has no alternative consistent with the dignity and honor of the United States but to take the course which it explicitly announced in its note of April 18, 1915. It would take in the event that the Imperial government did not declare and effect an abandonment of the methods of submarine warfare then employed and to which the Imperial government now purposes again to resort.

"The President has therefore directed me to announce to your Excellency that all diplomatic relations between the United States and the German Empire are severed, and that the American Ambassador at Berlin will be immediately withdrawn, and, in accordance with such announcement, to deliver to your Excellency your passports. 'I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant, (Signed) "ROBERT LANSING"

# Congress Shows Country Is Solid Behind Wilson

## No Breath of Partisanship Follows President's Momentous Address

## Nation Confident of Final Victory

## Navy Ready at Moment's Notice, but Army Needs Eighteen Months

By STEVENSON H. EVANS

Washington, Feb. 3.—In announcing to Congress this afternoon that the German declaration of a policy of frightfulness upon the seas, without regard to neutral rights, international law or the dictates of humanity, had left to the government of the United States no choice but "to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether," President Wilson must have been gratified to find such unmistakable evidence of absolute unanimity of support. There was no thought or breath of partisanship.

A cheer through the historic chamber of the House of Representatives when President Wilson came to this sentence in his address:

"I have therefore directed the Secretary of State to announce to His Excellency the German Ambassador that all diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States are severed, and that the American Ambassador at Berlin will immediately be withdrawn, and, in accordance with this decision, to hand to his Excellency his passports."

Prolonged handclapping followed. It was led by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, who sat in the front row. Chief Justice White, who sat fifteen feet away, surrounded by other members of the high court, joined in, and kept on clapping when everybody else was through.

## Galleries Drowned Out

Still louder cheers, in which the 500 Senators and Congressmen on the floor, supplemented by members of the Supreme Court and Cabinet, actually drowned out the crowded galleries, came when thirty seconds later the President said:

"If American ships and American lives should, in fact, be sacrificed by their naval commanders in heedless contravention of the just and reasonable understandings of international law and the obvious dictates of humanity, I shall take the liberty of coming again before the Congress to ask that authority be given me to use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas."

The historic address which President Wilson made to the members of the Senate and House to-day, in which he so clearly outlined the facts of the crisis now confronting the country and so briefly and with admirable dignity declared to the country and to the world what this government had done in reply to the insolent German note, was prepared in the evening of the day on which Count von Bernstorff presented his government's declaration of frightfulness.

## Country Is Confident

Washington breathes more easily now that the suspense of the last forty-eight hours is over. The average attitude in the Senate and House of Representatives, which may be taken as a more or less truthful reflection of the entire country, presents an interesting study in American psychology. The actual situation, probably one hundredfold more important than that in 1898, when the United States declared war on Spain, causes much less surface excitement. The calmness appears to be based on a serene confidence that the United States, unprepared for war, and defenceless as it is according to German standards, will be able in a marvellously short time, if necessity requires, to strike mighty blows against its enemies.

There is no boasting or bragging on the one hand. On the other there is no effort to minimize the tremendous exertions which will be needed to get the country on a war footing. Patriotism, the genuine kind, which works a thousand times harder than it talks, already is making itself evident. The biggest business men in the country and some of the biggest manufacturing plants, plants which quickly can be turned to the production of military supplies, have placed themselves at the service of the government.

The navy is probably much stronger and more efficient than the country believes. This arm, from which immediate service will be required if war comes, will give a good account of itself.

## Army Is Handicapped

The army, handicapped by the small size of the regular forces, the criminally useless National Guard system and the fact that the government will be forced to depend on the volunteer system if it is actually called upon, is pointed into shape under the hammer of cruel necessity. It will take eighteen months at least to get together any sort of a fighting land force. The navy will be called upon immediately, whether actual war comes or not, for service in conveying American ships through the zone staked off by the Germans. The destroyers and the auxiliary fleet will be supplemented as rapidly as is possible. No authoritative announcement as to convey could be obtained to-night. The Secretary of State took the position that the matter of convey was a military matter and that the State Department ought not even to be consulted. Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department and his assistants were busy on arranging the details of transatlantic convey.

Both Secretary Daniels and Secretary Baker of the War Department conferred at length with the President this afternoon. Preparations are going forward. Nothing else can be said.

## Wait Break with Austria

Diplomatic Washington is keenly interested to know when the United States will declare war on Austria.

## SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

In the STATE OF NEW YORK

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DE WITT CLINTON, ALLS.

GOVERNOR

States will declare a diplomatic break with the Austrian Empire. The new ambassador, Count Tarnowski, called upon Mr. Lansing at 11:30 this morning and asked to be presented to the President. Within half an hour the Austrian note, practically a duplicate of the German pronouncement of frightfulness, was placed in Mr. Lansing's hands. There was a certain grim humor in the request which Count Tarnowski had made. Later in the day the ambassador-designate saw Counselor Polk. It is generally assumed that he will not be received by this government.

When the American Ambassador is withdrawn from Vienna it will not be necessary to do anything further with Count Tarnowski. The President and American officials realize that the whole neutral world is looking to this country for leadership. Declaring that if American lives and American ships were sacrificed he would ask for authority to use any means necessary for the protection of American seamen and ships, the President in his speech added:

"I can do nothing less. I take it for granted that all neutral governments will take the same course." All neutral governments were notified of the action which the United States has taken. This government has every expectation that it will receive support from all neutral governments short of an actual declaration of war. It is realized that several of the small neutrals are in a position where, without strong and instant support, they would be in danger of the same treatment meted out to Belgium.

## No Casus Belli as Yet

Up to a late hour to-night officials of the State Department were of the opinion that no absolutely certain casus belli as yet had been presented. If an American ship is sunk this government will wait for the evidence. A declaration of war might be delayed several days after such sinking.

Another possible reason for war may be found in the German answer to the American demand regarding the Yarrowdale prisoners, for whose release a peremptory demand has been sent. But the general opinion among men who know is that the United States will wait upon some overt act as casus belli. It is realized that a tragedy such as that of the Lusitania may come at any moment. The President takes the position, however, that the torpedoing of some great American passenger steamer could not be prevented by a declaration of war now.

It was a serious and expectant throng that President Wilson faced when he mounted the speaker's rostrum in the House of Representatives at 2 o'clock this afternoon. For the first time since he revived the custom of appearing in person before Congress to deliver his message there were not enough chairs in the hall to seat the Senators and Representatives. Chairs had to be placed out in front and in the aisles to accommodate the overflow.

## Supreme Court Attends

For the first time also the members of the Supreme Court of the United States attended in a body, headed by Chief Justice White. The Justices, without being announced, filed solemnly into the House chamber, just before the coming of the Senators, and sat just to the left of the President, across the aisle from the Cabinet members, who also arrived before the Senators marched into the chamber.

Another occurrence which broke all precedents was that the diplomatic gallery was crowded. Up in front, hanging over the rail with his bearded chin resting in his hand, and making no attempt to conceal his eager interest, was Ambassador Jusserand of France, with a member of his Embassy staff by his side. Anxiously he sought to ask that authority be given me to use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas.

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# Austrian Ship Made Helpless

## Himalaia's Engines Disabled and Boiler Heads Removed by Crew

## POLICE BOATS KEEP GUARD ON HUDSON

## Neutrality Squad, 800 Strong, Powerless to Prevent Wilfulness

Deputy Collector George Lamb, head of the United States neutrality squad, discovered yesterday that the engines of the Austrian freighter Himalaia, anchored in Newark Bay, had been disabled. Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, sent the news to Washington at once and asked for instructions. Although he has 800 men in his neutrality squad, they are forbidden at present to prevent action such as was taken by the Himalaia's commander on the ground that they would be committing an act of war.

There was no opposition to the visit of the Deputy Collector, such as had halted him when he sought to inspect the German liners at Hoboken. He found that the cylinder heads had been removed, the crank shafts disconnected and other damage done. Rumors that the Martha Washington and other German and Austrian vessels were in the same state could not be confirmed. Destroyers continued their watch off Quarantine and in the Sound in the vicinity of Whitestone Landing. At Fort Totten all leaves were rescinded and the guards doubled. Similar measures were taken across the Sound at Fort Slocum.

## Police Launches Patrol Hudson

Nor was the activity displayed solely by Federal agents. Police launches patrolled the Hudson, where most of the big German liners are tied up, and extended their beat to the upper bay, where there are several German and Austrian freighters. Disquieting rumors from Hoboken caused especial vigilance.

Herbert Davis, an Hoboken attorney, said that an Italian-American had approached him yesterday to seek advice regarding a plan to seize the German vessels and remove the officers and crew. Half a dozen of his countrymen were with him and were eager for the project, asserting that it was the only method of preventing the ships from being scuttled or disabled.

"In five hours," said the leader of the band, "I could raise 500 men for such an expedition."

He thought his method justified, because if the ships were blown up the explosion would endanger the city. Mr. Davis advised against it and thought it had been abandoned.

Many of the sailors left the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd liners yesterday, carrying baggage with them. It was said that they had asked and received permission to take lodgings in Hoboken. Automobiles which had been stored on the Hamburg-American Line piers since the burning of a garage a few weeks ago

# LANE SAYS U. S. FIGHTS ONLY FOR PRINCIPLES

Washington, Feb. 3.—Secretary Lane, speaking before the Americanization Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce to-day, declared that America never fought because of hate for individuals or nations, but was ready to fight for principles in which it believed. He said it could be taken for granted that the American people would stand behind their President.

were removed yesterday by their owner, who gave no reason for his act. Collector Malone said that he had conferred with the district attorneys for the three Federal districts in which the German vessels under his jurisdiction are located, as well as marshals in the various districts, in order that concerted action might be obtained should the occasion arise to seize the German vessels and intern the crews.

Superintendent William F. O'Leary of the Department of Justice, Acting Police Commissioner Leon C. Godley and Deputy Collector Lamb were in constant communication with the Collector all day yesterday. One member of the District Attorney's staff stated that there could be no prosecution for treason until war was declared. Any riot acts, he said, would be prosecuted by the state and municipal authorities. It was understood that the principal violations of the law feared by Mr. Malone and the Federal prosecutors would be in connection with the acts of German nationalists aboard interned German ships in the harbors of greater New York and New Jersey.

All the customs inspectors, as well as the majority of the Surveyor's staff, were assembled in the large office at the Battery, to be held in reserve should occasion arise for their services throughout the day and until a late hour last night.

Commodore Hans Ruser, commander of the Vatterland, when told by reporters that diplomatic relations with Germany had been severed, expressed his sorrow at the act. The commodore, who has many acquaintances among American ocean travellers and many friends in New York, said: "I am indeed very sorry. I sincerely trust that there may be some way out yet. I have been in New York for nearly two years and a half, and naturally I have made many friends. It seems a great pity that I must lose them. I hope with all my heart that things will not be worse."

The captain of the largest German liner in these waters was then asked if there was any truth in the report that the word had gone forth to destroy the German liners in port, or endeavor to sink them in mid-channel. "That is entirely false. I know of no such report," he said. "In the event that the United States should declare war against Germany, or vice versa, will any of the German vessels attempt a dash to sea?" Commodore Ruser was asked. "It is useless to even think of such a thing," he replied. "No boat can go without coal, and coal at the present time is very difficult to obtain, even for the liners sailing on their regular schedules. It is true that the Vatterland took on about 100 tons of coal two days ago, which was necessary to keep our lighting dynamos going. But when you consider that the Vatterland burned between 1,000 and 1,200 tons a day, you can easily see how far 100 tons would take us. All the coal we have on board would hardly make enough steam to turn the propellers once over, while, as for making a dash to sea, the idea is too absurd to discuss."

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**In the Grand Ball Room of the Plaza**  
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February 22nd, 23rd and 24th, at 2:30 o'clock  
By order of the Paris Connoisseurs and Experts  
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Of Holyoke, Massachusetts  
ON FREE VIEW BEGINNING MONDAY, FEB. 19th,  
**At The American Art Galleries**

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